REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,294.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months... ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town or Mofussil, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Six Months	,, 24
Three Months	,, 14
One Month	,, 5

The Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the Gazette is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines, and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

Ling, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, [illegible] to the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 28th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,728 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. E. Dundas, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officers of which will be lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 28th June.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 29th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Company's S.S. BARODA (1874 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain D. Rassoldins, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To sail about 1st July.

THE fine S.S. XANTHO, (800 Tons, 250 H.P. (nominal), will be despatched as above. She carries both a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES, EXCLUDING LIQUORS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st Class		Rs. 500
Ditto.	2nd ,,	,, 330
To SUEZ	1st ,,	,, 300

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. THOMPSON & CO.'S MERCHEWS Fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ITALIANA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., J. Mathews, Commander, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of July. The Passenger accommodation is being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated and free from the motion of the Engines.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO LIVERPOOL £45 (Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare; under 3—Free.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For Passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Neshat Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA,
The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. Rs. 22	2nd Class. Rs. £15	3rd Class. Rs. £4
Suez	35	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transshipment at Genoa)	62	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children over 3 years, half fare.
Meat Steamers from Bombay:—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st July 1872.
PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per MUNSOORY, from Moulmein, will after signature of Average Bond and a payment of Three per cent. on the Invoice value, to cover all Warehousing, on presentation of BILLS of LADING and PAYMENT of FREIGHT, receive DELIVERY ORDERS for Goods DOCKED. All merchandize to be taken delivery of as it comes to hand, or in the absence of Consignees' boats to be landed by our Muscadam at the risk and expense of the consignee.

Captain Lowrey will not be responsible for any deficiency or damage after the Goods have left the ship's hold.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
22nd June 1872. Agents.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the Bombay Gazette Office and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BOEUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" is now having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing Advertisements of all kinds before the Native public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business, on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and ever-increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two leading lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would call the public to the announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And especially ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable, as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period from one month upwards. The charges have been fixed on an exceedingly moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FRESH OILMAN'STORES, from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex British Statesman.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 26th June, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of 54 packages fresh oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, essence of coffee, salad oil, white wine and malt vine ar, Durham mustard, tapioca, pearl barley, Robinson's barley and groats, assorted tart fruits, 2lb. jars, and 1lb. tins assorted jams and jellies, Oxford and Bologna sausages, herrings, assorted soups, Lancashire mushroom, herring a la sardine, Milton oysters, potted meats, cocoa and milk, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley Cheese, Worcestershire sauce, &c., &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th June 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONSOON SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
[illegible] AND OUTFITTERS.

CALL special attention to their new and well-selected STOCK for the PRESENT SEASON.

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

SHIRTS.

NEW AND CHOICE MATERIALS SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR ASQUITH & CO.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Half Dozen. Credit. Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth, shrinkless, cool, and absorbing	36 0	40 0
Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk	52 0	58 0
Wove Flannel do. do.	49 0	56 0
Spun Silk, neat striped patterns	67 0	75 0
French Printed, with Collars attached	28 0	31 8
Printed Cambric, a strong Shirt for Mofussil Wear	22 8	25 0
Longcloth, do. do.	12 8	25 0
Best White Shirts, Linen Fronts, &c.	28 0	31 8
Dress Shirts from each	7 8	8 8

A large supply of the above always in Stock. Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent on application.

SLEEPING SUITS FOR THE RAINS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Celebrated Oxford Cloth	10 0	11 8
Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk	17 8	19 8
Wove Flannel do. do.	17 0	19 0
Spun Silk	23 0	26 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gent's Fine Cotton Socks	per doz.	11 0	12 8
,, Fancy Colours	,,	12 8	13 8
,, Neat Stripes	,,	12 8	14 0
,, Super Fancy Stripes	,,	16 8	18 8
,, Balbriggan	,,	24 0	26 0
,, Lisle Thread	,,	21 0	24 0
Gent's Pure Merino Socks		16 0	18 0
,, Fine Ribbed, plain Colours		16 8	18 8
,, Super Fancy Colours		18 0	20 0
Knickerbockers { Fine Ribbed	per pair	4 12	5 8
for { Stout	,,	5 0	6 8
Sportsmen { Best quality	,,	7 8	8 8
Bathing Drawers	per pair	2 0	2 4
BANIANS { Pure Merino	half doz.	19 0	21 0
{ Super	,,	24 0	27 0
{ Silk and Merino	,,	30 0	33 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

FELT HATS.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE NEWEST SHAPES JUST RECEIVED.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Isis, Blenheim, Napier, Cambridge, Soft Crowns, each	6 8	7 8
Worthing, Egerton, Isis, Cork and Mizzen, Hard Crowns, each	6 8	7 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

TAILORING AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,

UNDER THE CAREFUL SUPERINTENDENCE OF AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER.

India Tweed Suits. The material manufactured expressly for A. & Co., and now universally worn in India.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
D. B. Coat and Trousers	27 0	31 0
Angola Trousers from per pair	11 0	12 8
Bedford Cord Riding Trousers	23 0	26 0
Do. Breeches	23 0	26 0
Linen Drills, in great variety from per pair	9 0	10 0
Ame ican Drill 6 pairs for	33 0	38 0
Blue Serge Suits	27 0	31 0
Shooting Coats from	29 0	32 0
Best Dress Suits	85 0	95 0

ASQUITH & CO.'S CELEBRATED READY-MADE KIT.

Suitable for Overland Passengers and Travellers passing through Bombay. A great assortment can always be seen at the above Establishment.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS

RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND DESPATCH

CATALOGUES AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT SENT ON APPLICATION.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
INDIAN HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—TELEGRAMS can now be accepted for AUSTRALIA and TASMANIA, a HORSE EXPRESS having been ESTABLISHED over the uncompleted portion of the Australian Land Line.

By Order,
ROBERT BOTELER,
Asst. Supt. in Charge, Govt. Telegraph Office.

Bombay, 24th June 1872.

In the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods of ANNIE MARIA BROOKE, widow, late of Cochin, in the Presidency of Madras, European, deceased.

ADELAIDE JULIA VIRGINIA LAWSON ..... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application for Letters of Administration to the estate and Effects of the abovenamed Deceased, has been made by the abovenamed Applicant. All parties interested in the said Estate are hereby apprised of such application.

JEFFERSON AND PAYNE,
Applicant's Proctors.

THE HONORARY SECRETARY of the STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY would be much obliged by any LADIES and GENTLEMEN who would SEND OLD CLOTHES, BOOKS, &c., to the SUPERINTENDENT of the TRACT HOUSE, 10 Hill, Mazagon.

There are at present in the "Home" 58 Inmates.

LOST, TWO (2) SHARES, as follows:—

[illegible] Share, No. 2850, of Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company.

One (1) Share, No. 360, of Bombay, Burmah Trading Corporation.

Any one found having me the same will receive Rs. 25

[illegible]
L. JAITHABHOY BHOYCHUND.

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 22ND JUNE 1872.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate.	For Past Week.	Present Month.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bal. 1st Jan. '72			1,07,017 11 6	1,07,017 11 6
Rates	12,34,445	7,19,337 10	2,17,019 11 0	73 357 5 2
Duties—Town	5,03,000	2,53,825 6 5	7,726 15 1	2,83,952 5 6
Do. Tobacco	1,42,000	79,125 12 6	3,528 13 3	82,654 9 9
Do. Liquor	1,22,139	37 187 0 0	171 0 0	37,358 0 0
Conveyances Lic	40,758	4,007 10 0	.....	4,007 10 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,30,051	89 046 2 0	6,177 10 0	1,08,273 12 0
Market Fees	2,11,564	94,570 13 10	6,324 8 6	9 4,895 6 4
Halalcore Cess	2,20,590	98,453 12 8	1,673 2 3	100 11 14 11
Health Dept	12,000	12,000 0 0	.....	12 000 0 0
Workshop	9,30	59,016 12 10	3,526 10 2	56,543 7 0
Debt	15,00,000	10 00 0 0	.....	1000000 0 0
Deposits	.....	115,3 6 11 1	4,206 6 8	1 19,518 2 7
Advances	1,00,08	38,228 3 11	1,952 3 2	40,180 7 1
Miscellaneous	14,033	4,277 7	358 8 0	4,635 15 7
Do. Receipts	9,748	12,02 1 4	532 11 11	12,554 13 8
Do. Fees	55,171	34,385 5 6	753 1 10	3 5,8 15 10
Do. Sarcage	2,144	2,015 7 2	145 6 0	2,158 13 2
Last Yr's Assets	.....	9,9 3 6 11	.....	9,9 3 6 11
Total Rs.	49,02,174	31,0402 2 2	5,3,650 4 10	32,4052 7 0
Disbursements.				
Superintendence	1,22,405	58,122 1 11	205 0 8	58,397 2 7
Assessment	50,000	24,910 9 11	.....	24,910 9 11
Collection Dept	84,156	39,569 0 0	1,681 13 3	3 3,8,45 15 3
Pol. & Fire E'g.	3,76,402	173,125 7 3	150 15 5	5 173,276 6 8
Health Dept.	8,88,338	38,9,9 1 2	2,,,28 0 1	1 361,74 1 3
Public Works—				
Establishment	.....	75,672 3 4,89	.....	31,839 14 4
Lighting	.....	2,5,4,4 128,851 14 2	.....	1288,14 14 2
Repairs, Roads	1,19 941	60,194 9 7	11,776 0 0	0,77,970 9 7
Repairs, Roads	2,42,339	117, 67 9 2	14,876 12 1	1 132,14 1 3
Do. Buildings	3,398	125 7 6	.....	179 7 6
Improvements	50,,00	2,6 3 7	.....	299 3 7
Water Works	70,254	8,618 0 4	1 201 5 10	81,549 6 2
Drainage	2,,8,317	19,234 4 8	1 757 8 0	1 16,991 12 3
Do. Wardens	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Workshops	.....	25,271 9 11	4,781 4 ,,	1 0,052 14 2
Debt	8,24,731	326 98 5 10	8,405 11 8	3 328,82 7 0
Education	10,,03	2,,76 0 6	319 11 4	3,195 11 10
Deposits	.....	51,470 7 3	.....	51,470 7 3
Advances	20,0 0	22,911 4 8	4,31 0 0	27,241 4 8
Plant & Stores	.....	12 6 11	.....	12 6 11
Miscellaneous	16,221	17,,06 8 2	2,749 0 0	1 9,755 8 2
Last Year's Liabilities	.....	1,72,526 6 4	700 15 3	1 73,227 5 7
Total Rs.	33,45,156	3,04,,0 9 2	6 70,011 1 10	3 17 344 4 4
Balance on 22nd June 187	.....	.....	.....	1,16,23 8 8

Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN,
Actg. Controller.

J. B. PEILE,
Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARINE, FIRE, AND LIFE INSURANCE RISKS.

MARINE—under written by
The Marine Insurance Company.
The Chinese Insurance Company (Limited).
The Imperial Marine Insurance Company (Limited).

FIRE—taken by
The Guardian Assurance Company.

LIFE—covered by
The Imperial Life Insurance Company.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd June 1872.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,
of superior quality.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"RABINGTON" master, box of 250	3 12	4 4
"HAVANNAH" do. ,, ,,	4 4	4 12
"OFFICE" do. 25? 100	1 6	1 8
Do. do. ,, 250	3 6	3 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED for the Lower Sind District, Indus Valley (State) Railway. Salary Rs. 80 with 30 per cent. travelling allowance when in Camp. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to

MAJOR BONUS, R.E.,
Superintending Engineer, Kurrachee.

A CIVIL ENGINEER, who has had six years experience in England and six years in Bengal and the Punjaub on Railway, Survey, and other Works, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT. Copies of testimonials will be forwarded on application to

THEODOLITE,
Care of Mr. Mudhoosi, Tinsel Post.

NOTICES.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER STATUE FUND.—SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above FUND will be received at the New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE MALAPAR COMPANY (Limited).—The above COMPANY are prepared to make LOANS on LAND and other FIRST CLASS SECURITY for long or short periods, and applications will be received by the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Malabar Co., Limited.

TUNNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 5, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of July, 1872, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report of last year and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.
2. To elect a Director in the room of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect an Auditor in the room of M. R. DeQuadros, Esq., who retires, but is eligible for re-election.

By Order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd June 1872.

FREERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the FREERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, West, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 31st May 1872.

2nd. To declare a Dividend of Rs. 1 per share to the Shareholders on the Register on the 31st May 1872.

3rd. To elect Directors in the place of Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy and Nusserwanjee Kessowjee, Esqrs., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th June 1872.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STORES, &c., for the use of the Presidency Drawing and Lithographic Office, during the remainder of the year, will be received up to the 29th instant, by the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division, at the P. W. Offices, Esplanade.

Terms of Contract, List of Stores, and Forms of Tender, may be obtained at the Superintending Engineer's Office.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the ANNUAL REPAIRS of LOCAL FUND ROADS of this District will be received by the Undersigned, at his Office, up to 4 o'clock of MONDAY, the 1st July next, after which no Tenders will be accepted.

Information required in respect thereof may be had on application to this Office.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
President, Local Fund Committee.

Office of President, Tanna Local Fund Committee, Ghorebundur, 15th June 1872.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons wishing to START a BULLOCK DAK between SUDWAN and RAJCOTE—the said Dak to consist of 3 classes: 1st class, shigrams on springs; 2nd class, covered carts with or without springs; 3rd class, common country carts suitable for poorer travellers—are invited to communicate with the Undersigned at once, who will be happy to supply any required information on the subject.

H. LUTT, Captain,
Acting 2nd Political Assistant in charge N. D., Kathiawar.

Wudwan, 15th June 1872.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

REDUCED RATES.

DURING the Monsoon months a greatly REDUCED SCALE of CHARGES for BOARD and LODGING will be OFFERED to PARTIES taking Apartments by the Month or for a specified TERM.

W. MAULE, Manager.

CONTINENTAL STATE LOAN AND PREMIUM PRIZE AGENCY.

Office—No. 1, OAK LANE, FORT,
(Near the Agra Bank, Limited,)
BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned have always on hand BONDS and SHARES of the various German and other State Loans payable by instalments and without further call. They are excellent and safe investments. While offering the most splendid chances of obtaining a large Fortune in the shape of a Capital Prize, they run even, if not so fortunate, eventually be drawn with a smaller one, being about the value of the Investment, which therefore never is lost. Moreover, some of the Bonds in addition bear interest.

VAS & Co.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice that the Three Sessions of 1872 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the Hon. Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Persons, Murderers, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Conspiracies, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the said Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Freeholders, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 4th day of June 1872, and in the thirty-fourth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Sheriff.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up, it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern State, and other Railways, in many places in preference to any other machine.

One of numerous testimonials of its great utility is here given.

Extract of letter, dated Lahore, 3rd April 1872, from the Executive Engineer Punjab Northern (State) Railway, Rawee Bridge Division—

"I have the pleasure to add that we have obtained the most satisfactory results this season with your Dredgers. The rate of sinking a 12' 6" cylinder 40 feet thirty feet depth has been frequently between six and seven feet a day of twenty-four hours when in clean sand. "R. J. MALLET, Executive Engineer."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows:—

Of 2 Cubic feet capacity	...	...	Rs. 100 0 0
4	,,	,,	,, 125 0 0
6	,,	,,	,, 150 0 0
8	,,	,,	,, 175 0 0
10	,,	,,	,, 200 0 0

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Principal Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

Agents in other Stations required on a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales effected.

NOTICES.

THE BUDGET OF INDIA in a Neat and Convenient Form for Reference.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

ALSO
THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.
SMALL EDITION.
Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN.
BY APPOINTMENT,
To their Excellencies the VICEROY of India, LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA and the LT.-GOVERNOR of the PUNJAB, the MAHARAJAHS of JEYPORE CASHMERE, and GWALIOR.

Hummum Street	Bombay.
Arsyll House	Simla.
East Street	Poona.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

MESSRS. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,
OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.

RIDGE CAPPINGS.
MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.
PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every Article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanatoria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Public that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the celebrated DUMLOT TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea grown in India.

	Cash. per lb.	Credit. per lb.
Pekoe Souchong, in 1 & 2 lb. Packets and 5 per lb. & 10 lb. Boxes	Rs. 2 0	Rs. 2 4
Pekoe Mixture, in 1 & 2 lb. Packets and 5 lb. Boxes	,, 2 0	,, 2 4
Kousanie Pekoe, in 1 lb. Packets	,, 2 4	,, 2 8
Orange Pekoe, in 1 lb. Packets	,, 2 8	,, 2 12

We have always on hand the well-known and much-appreciated KOUSANIE COMPANY'S TEAS.

	Cash. per lb.	Credit. per lb.
Kousanie Souchong	Rs. 2 0	Rs. 2 4
Kousanie Mixture	,, 2 0	,, 2 4
Kousanie Pekoe and Orange Pekoe	,, 2 2	,, 2 6

Purchases not 25 lbs. and upwards of any of the above Teas are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Merchants and Agents.

11, Oak Lane Fort, Bombay, 12th March 1872.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER, to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED from last MAIL:—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Silver and Gold Keyless Watches, by different Makers, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff Box with Singing Bird, Gold Earrings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds, undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

American Ortegun Clocks and Watches, Time-piece, warranted for one year.

A set of exquisitely-worked Coral Jewellery for Ball-dress, consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Coronet, &c., &c., on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

NOTICE.

MR. A. GABRIEL, compelled by ill-health to leave Bombay, has much pleasure in informing his Friends and Patients that, awaiting himself of Dr. Fitzpatrick's arrival in Bombay, he has made arrangements with that well-known Gentleman to take over his Practice.

P. GRANT AND SON,
ARMY, SIDE,
AND
HUNTING SADDLERS,
HARNESS MAKERS, &c.
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTAN

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
20,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,930
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do. of Bombay New	740
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do. 2nd Issue	235
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do. of Madras	1,300 ni.
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L., & China	270
40,000	2511	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 ni
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	175
37,000	200	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	112
10,000	250	all	17 do.	Oriental Bank	490

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 22nd June compared with the statement issued on 15th June :—

Liabilities.	15th June.	22nd June.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... „ 10,00,000		
	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	4,88,81,734	473,71,106
Do. do. do. at Branches.	27,23,441	28,48,223
Other Deposits	169,02,581	172,21,197
Post Bills	33,933	35,737
Cash Credits, under ₹20	9,81,536	8,81,729
Rs.	740,23,275	753,97,192

Assets.		
Government Securities	82,53,004	82,59,457
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	56,58,000	55,54,756
Loans, on Security of do.	16,73,674	21,04,480
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,546	4,404
Bills Discounted	109,81,695	117,93,090
Sundry Debts	6,905	6,810
Dead Stock ... Rs. 4,03,319		
Amount applied in reduction „ 55,000	4,38,313	4,38,313
Bullion	21,38,969	21,38,969
Cash Balances with Correspondents	17,13,967	12,30,482
Cash and Currency Notes	433,01,270	438,03,322
Rs.	740,23,275	753,94,182

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24TH JUNE.

London ..	Cotton	No ship'g.
	Cotton	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir cills	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.
Havre ..	Cotton	No ship
	Coffee	
Overland	Sugar	£2 10s. 0d. £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
Chinr ..	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ..	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24.	Liverno (s)	Saporte	Calcutta, June 7.
„	Rose Rabaque	Nicoda	Zanzibar, June 2.
„	Ava (s)	Beyts	Karrachee, June 22.

The steamer Euphrates, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, was ordered off for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
20	Calcutta (s)	.....	London.
	Alliston	.....	Cardiff.
21	Meiman (P. S.)	.....	Gal'e.

DEPARTURES.

June.		
21	Meiman (P. S.)	Calcutta.
	Jas. C. Stephenson (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—24TH JUNE.

From Liverpool.

Hughes, 19 packages glassware, Fuckeerjee Pestonjee; 121 packages glassware, Ebram Peer Mahomed; 6 casks earthenware, Gungjee Mahomed.

Atlanta (s), 304 bundles iron hoop, Khimjee Jeewa, and Tenpal Benjee.

From London.

Vesta (s), 2 casks and 2 cases beer, Leggatt and Co.

Khyroom, 6 casks earthenware, and 2 casks glassware, Bomanjee Nanabhoy Kanakjee Panday.

Dumphaile Castle, 40 boxes brandy, Dossabhoy Bazonjee.

Hadlee, 25 casks soda water bottles, Dossabhoy Bazonjee and Co.

Cognizant, 1 case envelopes, H. P., 2 dogs; 148 casks pale ale, Xandro (s), 32 reams printing paper, Framjee Ardaseer Dalal; 6 cases optical, Tenpal Canna; 60 cases claret, and 1 case kill the cross bitter, Cutler, Palmer and Co.; 18 bales paper, Canjee Ebram Noor Mahomed.

Centurion, 16 cases oilmanstores, and 3 casks silver plate glass.

Shumjee Noorbhoy; 10 barrels green cappareos, Tenpal Canna; 50 kegs bird shots, Mahomedally Noorbhoy; 100 casks beef, Soraljee Rustomjee Ballieraki; 100 casks portland cement, Mahomedally Oakalihy; 100 casks portland cement, Jafferjee Hussonally; 100 casks china clay, Heptoolla Allykhoy; 50 cases paper, Tenpal Canna; 68 bales paper, and 5 bales strawboard, Canjee Ebram Noor Mahomed.

From Glasgow.

City of Canton, 1,604 cast water pipes, Hassonally Cassumjee.

From Bordeaux.

Courier de Bombay, 1 barrel brandy (dark color), Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—24TH JUNE.

For Liverpool.

Morning Light, 1,520 bundles galls, W. omer Hussen; 92 bales hemp, Soorjeedass Vagjee.

Sir John Mandeville, 109 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 120 bales linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Rhea (s), 260 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 80 bales wool, Shumjee Vesrajee; 186 bales cotton, Vishnoo Ragoonath.

Flying Venus, 360 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.

Xanthe (s), 1,000 bundles galls, Soondeedass Wagjee; 11 bales cotton, Brightman Brothers; 47 bales wool, Bhugwandass Bhowanshoy; 25 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 46 bales cotton, Gajanand Mohoti; 63 bales cotton, Malsee Dewjee.

Arabia (s), 2,100 bundles coir yarn, Parsee Chapsey; 161 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Atalanta (s), 59 bales cotton, 26 bales wool, and 294 bundles coir yarn, Soondeedass Mooljee; 142 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 500 bags salt petres, Luckmedass Sewjee; 500 bales cotton, Nuseerwanjee Mowajee & Co.

For Trieste.

Arabia (s), 10 bales cotton, Vishnoo Ragoonath.

The following sales are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.			Rs. A. P.
1,000	pieces Grey Shirtings,	10 inch 33 yds. 8	lbs. 5 12 0
500	„ „ „	40 „ 32 „ 7	lbs. 4 14 0
100	„ „ „	40 „ 32 „ 8	lbs. 5 11 0
400	„ „ „	45 „ 39 „ 9	Rs. 6 10 6
2,200	„ Madapollams	32 „ 24 „ 3	lbs. 2 4 6
900	„ W. Mulls (G. E.)	40 „ 20 „	2 9 6
COTTON.			
600	candies New Dholleras, ready		Rs. 299
50	„ „ „		„ 293
50	„ „ selections		„ 248
25	„ Vicramgaums, ready		„ 215

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

OFFICE—21st June, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Vis Red Sea, 20th June, 1-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hours 15 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Vis Russia, 22nd June, 2-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 4 minutes.

Vis Turkey, 22nd June, 3-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 37 minutes.

Vis Red Sea, 24th June, 11-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 21 minutes.

Vis Singapore, 24th June, 4-30-0 P.M. Time in transit, 5 hours 40 minutes.

The times accepted in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 20th to 8 P.M. of the 24th June is as follows :—

To Bombay:	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	5 4	0 45
„ Karrachee	1 15	0 11
„ Madras	3 50	0 42

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cambay, 24th June, 10 A.M.—Heavy rain, wind west-south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 29. 92, rainfall 1 inch 85 cents.

Vingorla, 24th June, 10-30 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south west, thermometer 80, rainfall 2 inches 40 cents.

Carwarre, 24th June, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29, rainfall 2 inches 7 cents.

Teliceri, 24th June, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west south west, thermometer 80, barometer 29.765.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL—JUNE 24.

O'Leary, Lieutenant-Colonel, Deng General Office, on sick leave, from Sea.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 24.

Cumming, Captain, 21st Corps, on duty, to Bangalore.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 22nd June, 1872.

Second Capt. W. J. Finch, E. Bat. D. Brigade R. H. A., has permission to attend the next course of instruction at the Veterinary School, Poona.

The following arrangement is confirmed :—

24th Regt. N. I.—Lt. and Adjt. Heath, performed the duties of Wing Offr. in addition to his own from the 8th to the 9th April inclusive, during the absence on duty of Capt. Rimington.

The following order is confirmed :—

7th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 12th April 1872, directing Subadar Sirang to resume his duties as Qr. Mr., continuing to do those of Wing Officer in addition.

Cancels the Regimental Order 19th N. I., confirmed in G. O. 270 of the 20th April last.

2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, 26th Foot, in G. O. C. No. 167 of 1872, that he is entitled at that officer's request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence to—

Lieut. T. Bethell (No. 5 Bat. 6th Brigade) from date of embarkation in England, eventual to appear before a medical Board.

Capt. A. E. Bellew, from 8th July to 3rd Sept. 1872, to Europe to study the language.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid, by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5 P.M. :—

Friday	June 28	Monday	Oct. 7
„	July 5	„	„ 14
„	„ 12	„	„ 21
„	„ 19	„	„ 28
„	„ 26	„	Nov. 4
„	Aug. 2	„	„ 12
„	„ 9	„	„ 11
„	„ 16	„	„ 28
„	„ 23	„	Dec. 5
„	Aug. 30	„	„ 9
„	Sept. 6	„	„ 16
„	„ 13	„	„ 23
„	Sept. 20	„	„ 30
„	Sept. 30		

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformin to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 28th January 1872, and Erratum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below :—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in accordance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that portion may sustain at Aden.

Regular Mails.		Supplemental Mails.	
Friday	July 5	Friday	July 12
„	Aug. 2	„	Aug. 9
„	„ 30	„	Sept. 6
Monday	Sept. 30	Monday	Oct. 7
„	Oct. 28	„	Nov. 4
„	Nov. 25	„	Dec. 2
„	Dec. 23	„	„ 30

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 8 P.M.		At 3 P.M.	
Monday	July 1	Tuesday	Nov. 5
„	Aug. 12	„	„ 19
„	„ 26	„	Dec. 3
„	Sept. 9	„	„ 17
„	„ 23	„	„ 31
Tuesday	„ 8		1873.
„	Oct. 22	„	Jan. 14

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.			
Saturday	June 29	Saturday	Sept. 21
„	July 27	„	Oct. 19
„	Aug. 24	„	Nov. 16
		„	Dec. 14

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year	*ditto* ..... „	24	0	0
Three Months	*ditto* ..... „	14	0	0
One Month	*ditto* ..... „	5	0	0
One Week	*ditto* ..... „	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	„	0	4 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RICHARDSON—June 22nd, at Koolburga, Sarah Ann, the wife of Pensioned Sergeant Major Henry Richardson, of a son, named Christopher Outram.—Ruth iv., 17.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVIDSON—June 21st, at Talaveram, the wife of Army Schoolmaster John Davidson, of a son.

GORDON—June 20th, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain P. L. Gordon, Madras Cavalry, of a daughter.

YETTIE—June 16th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Mr. A. M. Yettie, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DALY—June 19th, at Bangalore, Henry Wolff Daly, late Captain of the Nair Brigade, Travandrum, aged 74 years and 3 days.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," *and the* "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1872.

In the notice we gave the other day of the death of Colonel Sykes there was a mention of the gallant Colonel's intention, had he lived, to take up the hard case of the unemployed officers. We believe, however, that there would have been no necessity, as the Government have resolved to employ all officers. Few of the public are interested in the grievances of military men, and those officers who by talent or favour have climbed into comfortable positions, and well-paid appointments, do not care to enter upon the complaints of their less fortunate brethren. The duty of righting these then consequently falls upon members of the House of Commons and public journalists, and we think the matter wants to be pointed out. We asked the other day—"Who will now plead for men serving in a far off land, and who will bring forward their grievances?" It is a fair question and of deep importance to those who suffer wrong either by the will of those in power or on account of their want of knowledge as to what are the precise complaints which exist, and the mode in which such should be redressed. Even at the risk of being tedious, we propose to deal with the question.

Before the amalgamation all officers passed or unpassed were entitled to rise to command, and to draw the amount of salary permitted for such onerous duty. If they were employed in the Civil Department, or in any military office or department they likewise were entitled to receive the Staff pay regulated as the amount of allowance for the performance of such duty. If employed as Adjutant of a regiment, Pay or Quarter Master, they also drew Staff pay. In a word, whenever an officer performed any duty in addition to his usual military avocations he received a Staff pay in addition to his regimental allowances. Under this system all officers were eligible for certain employment. It was found advantageous to India to encourage the study of the vernacular of the country, and as a reward for such diligence certain high and special appointments were very properly retained for those who made the native language their study. This, however, did not prevent Government in the exercise of its discretion from employing any officer in any department if the exigencies of the service rendered it necessary, or that an officer had peculiar claims or special qualifications for any particular post of usefulness. Thus under the old system, even although the officer had not passed in Hindustani, he could hold an appointment, and draw Staff salary in addition to Regimental pay.

When the Staff Corps was formed only those who had passed in a language were admitted to its ranks, and all appointment, thence-forth were reserved for passed officers. The formation of this corps caused wholesale supersession, and its illegal construction gave rise to many complaints. These formed the subject of Parliamentary Debates and Royal Commissions. The result was that only two courses remained open to Government. The first either to cancel the Royal Warrant and to do away with the Staff Corps altogether, or else put the injured and superseded officer in the same position as the Staff Corps man had illegally been raised to fill. There was a universal shout against abolishing the Staff Corps. The favoured few who had been gazetted to fill its ranks used the same interest to maintain it as they had to found it as an institution. Government bethought themselves of an expedient which was at once solemnly proposed to the superseded officers and handsomely in a good spirit received.

Shortly, the proposal was to throw open the Staff Corps to every officer who felt himself aggrieved, and to offer him every advantage and privilege that the original Staff Corps officer enjoyed. Lord Cranbourne, the then Secretary of State, made the offer in Parliament. He rose in his place and asked the Indian officers, through the members who had fought their battle, to "close a thorny subject," his own words, by accepting certain terms. He then named them. It was that all officers should enter the Staff Corps without any further *test* or examination at all. He in distinct terms promised that if they would help to heal the sore between Government and the officers of the Indian Army, he would give them the full benefits which belonged to a "Staff officer." We refer to his Lordship's speech in Parliament when laying Despatch No. 159 of the 8th of August 1866 upon the table of the House of Commons. The benefits which a Staff Corps officer was entitled to under the Staff Corps Warrant and Despatch forming that institution, was immediate employment in either a Civil or Military Department with a rate of employed pay in addition to Staff Corps unemployed salary. There is no mistake about this. The unpassed officer was to purchase this great boon by a surrender of his chartered rights; that is, he was to give up his claim under the Henly clauses of the Act of Parliament, which Act abolished the old army, but the clauses of which Act secured to him his vested rights and privileges.

It was a fair compromise, it paid the Government to give these Staff benefits, for it closed agitation and it was supposed to be beneficial to the officers who had established their case before the Royal Commission to accept these terms. Mark the offer "tests" were not to be required. The Despatch 159 of August 1866 was founded upon the amalgamation order of 10th April 1861, and confirmed all therein laid down, save that it wholly excused and exempted officers from the necessity of passing, which the amalgamation order required them to do. Once an officer was gazetted to the Staff Corps under the above two orders, he became eligible to all its advantages.

The superseded officers has complained that certain advantages had been given to Staff Corps men, and that it was unjust to deny similar privileges to them. Lord Cranbourne met them and said join the Staff Corps, and "we will give "you the *position which you think more advantageous*." There is no doubt that all will agree (as the unemployed officers humbly submit) that good fat appointments such as Staff Corps men with interest held are the advantageous positions which they would like to fill, and which his Lordship alluded to.

But, no: they joined the Staff Corps, lost their Imperial pledge as to the privileges by so doing, and have for some years been left unemployed even on a less rate of pay than was formerly given for each rank.

The point at issue is, did the officers by joining the Staff Corps become entitled to the provisions of the Royal Warrant which created that institution? We say on the authority of law that they did. They are bound by its clauses, and Government cannot say, "We hold you to its provision when in our favour, but you shall not benefit when you claim under its clauses." The Royal Warrant so overlooked and forgotten of the 16th of January 1861, states that all Staff Corps officers are eligible for appointments on Staff salary, and there is nothing in that Royal mandate as to their not having passed in Hindustani, and if there was there is the subsequent Despatch of 1866, No. 159, waiving any tests, and declaring such abolished, so far as concerned officers who would join under its provisions.

The real point which people fail to see is that there never has been any legislation to prevent an unpassed officer who had found his way into the Staff Corps from reaping the advantages which the Royal Warrant Despatch and Amalgamation Order made Staff Corps officers eligible for and positively gave them.

Government find them in certain position; nay, they put them there, they begged them to go there, to close, as Lord Cranbourne said, a "thorny subject." It was to the interest of Government that they should be employed to shut their mouth, and to stop unhealthy agitation; and now that this object has been gained the local Governments should not leave them unemployed Colonel Sykes, Colonel North, and others put all this before the Duke of Argyll in 1869. The Duke did not go into the law of the matter, for he found that a huge mistake had been made in the non-employment of these men. He simply issued positive orders that this class of officers should be employed. To this order Sir Wm. Mansfield demurred; and re-submitted the matter for decision. His Grace was too high to retract, and by his final "order" he desired the Governments of India to give effect to his first orders.

We extract from a long Despatch the portion of His Grace's remarks which bear on the case; and which relieves the local Government from any responsibility in the matter. We hope and believe that it will be acted on, and that the native tax-payer will no longer be called on to support officers who, through no fault of their own, are drawing pay for doing general duty, which means enforced idleness.

"Despatch No. 73, 11th March 1869. Para 54.

"Amongst the officers who have not passed the language test it is generally understood that there are many officers otherwise well qualified for active employment, and who in many cases possess a colloquial knowledge of the language, Her Majesty's Government consider it advisable under present circumstances that all of this class of officers whose names were borne on any Regimental Cadre prior to the reorganization of the Army should be employed on the Staff whether passed or not in such departments and positions as your Government may consider them individually best fitted for!"

"Again in the 9th para. of despatch No. 37, His Grace says there is no hardship on passed officers, for they, with a view to their own interests, passed, and could not properly complain of the exercise on the part of Government of its undoubted right to waive the order in any case, where the interests of the service render it desirable."

"In the last despatch His Grace says—Under present circumstances with a considerable number of unemployed officers still remaining it appears to me unreasonable that their service should be lost to the State, and the officers themselves maintained in idleness notwithstanding that suitable employment could be found for them in compliance with a rule which at the time of their entering the service had not the effect of precluding them from employment."

"Again, there are many appointments in which a high degree of accomplishment in the native language is not necessary. Again, there are positions in which a thorough knowledge of the native language is not only not absolutely requisite, but in which other qualifications may be of a far higher importance."

Such, then, is the state of the case. The Governments of the various Presidencies have now the pleasing opportunity of rendering justice to a large body of valuable officers who for years have remained in idleness and on very small pay burthening the State. It must not be supposed that these officers for whom we plead are in any way unfit for positions of trust and confidence. Many unpassed officers have held high appointments and passed at Military Colleges, and all of them at least in this Presidency have passed the colloquial Hindustani examination. The hardship on them is, as the Duke points out, being as it were by a post Legislative Act prevented from rising to command and holding appointments as formerly. No one ever thought of accusing General Stock, recently commanding this district and for years Adjutant General of this Presidency, of unfitness, and yet no one ever heard of his having passed in Hindustani. Did General Adams, commanding at Belgaum, pass? Has Colonel Richards, now commanding the 6th Regiment N. I., ever passed? Has young Mr. Marriott, son of the late Military Secretary, passed although appointed to the Survey in a recent Gazette? Has the present Col. G. A. Leckie, Superintendent of Army Clothing, passed? and he holds the best paid appointment in the service.

We could point out the names of several other persons, too, in Government employ who have not graduated in Oriental classics, but we never heard that they were unfit for Staff or Government appointments. We are sorry His Grace did not pass his "orders" that these officers should be employed on their right to appointments under the Royal Warrant and India Office Despatch, but this is of little consequence if justice reaches them and their equitable claim to employment be at last admitted.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

We have already pointed out that Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, in his Minute on the Administration of Justice in British India, recommends the throwing open of judgeships to all, instead of the limitation of appointments to these posts to Covenanted Civilians. Mr. Stephen has a good opinion of the educated natives who have entered the judicial service, and would like to see the ablest of them promoted to high posts, especially in the quieter parts of the country. But at the same time he records a strong protest against the growing practice of giving to natives competent to fill appointments previously held by Europeans salaries which were fixed on a large scale in order to compensate Englishmen for the discomforts of Indian service. Those discomforts have, in our belief, been for the most part either altogether removed or so greatly modified that the pay of Civil Servants in the higher grades is now excessive. A Civil Servant of good standing is far better off now, as a rule, than the ordinary merchant or professional man, for the profits of trade and business have been cut down to the lowest limits, while official salaries have been raised rather than lowered. We do not forget that a few years ago (in 1864) the cry was the other way; and no doubt the absolute cost of living for Englishmen in India may on the whole have increased for the present generation, though many necessaries and luxuries of life can now be obtained more cheaply than in former times. But the utmost that was needed in 1864, and all that is needed now, is such a re-adjustment of pay as shall put the holders of subordinate appointments in good circumstances, and at the same time reduce to a reasonable standard the enormous salaries of great officials. If, however, it be an open question whether English servants of Government are not now too well paid, the continuance of the English scale of pay when appointments are bestowed on natives is evidently most unfair to the tax-payers. We subjoin Mr. Stephen's remarks on this question, which is one of growing importance now that the supplanting of Englishmen by natives is becoming more fashionable every day :—

"I may here observe that it appears to me quite unnecessary to pay Native Judges at anything like the same rate at English Judges or officials. An Englishman who adopts India as his profession has to be paid a large salary by way of compensation for the following amongst other matters: He has to live in an unhealthy and unpleasant climate; he has to leave his home for the best part of his life; he has to live in a very expensive manner, e.g., the expense of educating his children is greatly increased; he has to retire from active life far earlier than would be the case if he were in England, and yet at a period when it is practically too late for him to turn to other pursuits. The high pay which he receives in India is in the nature of compensation for all this. Is it obvious that no one of these considerations applies to a native official? Yet Native Judges are paid in many instances as highly as an English Puisne Judge, Magistrate, County Court Judge, &c., living in England is far more expensive for an Englishman than living in India is for a Native of India."

We have already received information by telegraph which assures us of the safety of Dr. Livingstone and of his having been met and aided by Mr. Stanley of the *New York Herald*; and now we publish in another column a letter from Zanzibar giving interesting particulars of the meeting between the great explorer and the American newspaper correspondent. It appears that Mr. Stanley found Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji ill and almost destitute, but that before they parted the Doctor was in excellent health and spirits, and intended to continue his researches for two years more before returning home. When Dr. Livingstone recovered his strength, he and Mr. Stanley crossed the Tanganyika Lake and journeyed round its northern end, and Mr. Stanley is said to have stated that they had determined the fact that there was no effluent from the north end of the Lake flowing towards the Albert or Victoria Nyanza, so that it is probable that Livingstone's idea of Tanganyika being a main feeder of the Nile will be abandoned. The two travellers parted at Unyanyembe, at which place Livingstone intended to stay till supplies and men reached him from Zanzibar. These were sent off from Zanzibar in the latter part of May by Mr. Stanley. We have before heard complaints against Dr. Kirk of his not having given as much assistance to the search expedition as was to be expected; and now it is said that Dr. Livingstone also officially charges Dr. Kirk with remissness in failing to forward supplies, and with having enjoined men who conveyed supplies to him not to take service under him nor remain with him. These are grave charges, and will no doubt give rise to much indignation: the hardships which the great explorer has undergone in his desire to extend our knowledge of Central Africa have secured the lively sympathy of the whole civilised world, and the view of the lonely and broken-down traveller being crippled for want of help from one who has been credited with having always made the most praiseworthy exertions in his behalf will be sufficient to cause a general demand for an inquiry into the truth of the statements now publicly put forward. But though the charges we have referred to do seem in all conscience grave enough, we find that Mr. Stanley, who was at Bayamoya in February last year, emphatically denies the truth of Dr. Kirk's statement, in his official report, that on arriving at that place with the object of despatching a native expedition conveying supplies to Dr. Livingstone which had been sent there by Mr. Churchill months previously, he (Dr Kirk) had collected porters and started them off with the goods accompanying them in person two days' march into the interior. Mr. Stanley affirms that the porters had started on their journey three days before Dr. Kirk's arrival at Bayamoya, and that the so-called march into the interior was nothing but a shooting excursion with the commander and first lieutenant of the Columbine, and the French Consul! Mr. Stanley having been at Bayamoya at the time does not of course speak only from hearsay, and the real facts can easily be ascertained. Captain Fraser also accuses Dr. Kirk of having given no aid to the Livingstone Search Expedition, and says that Lieutenant Dawson had to apply to him (Captain Fraser) for assistance in obtaining supplies, men, &c., which he readily afforded. Mr. Stanley on his return met Lieutenant Dawson's Search Expedition at Bayamoyo, which is only about twenty-five miles from Zanzibar; and the members of the expedition, having heard of the safety of the Doctor, returned with the American correspondent to Zanzibar. When our letters left Zanzibar, on the 30th ult. Mr. Stanley and the members of the Search Expedition (except Lieutenant Dawson, who intended to return home via the Cape and New York) had left for England via Seychelles. Mr. Stanley had suffered severely from the hardship of his march; he returned to Zanzibar so emaciated that no one knew him. When he left for the interior he weighed 178 lbs., and he returned weighing only 126 lbs.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SPAIN.

FRANCE.

MADRID, 23RD JUNE.

A letter from the Duke of Montpensier has been published, declaring that he will support the Throne.

Several bands of Carlists, commanded by Don Alphonso, have been defeated.

PARIS, 24TH JUNE.

M. de Larcy, Minister for Public Works, has resigned.

The conclusion of the arrangements between France and Germany for the evacuation of French territory is imminent.

LONDON, 24TH JUNE.

The Burmese Embassy has visited Her Majesty the Queen.

LONDON, 22ND JUNE, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed weaker.

Fair Dhollera, 7 15/16d.	
Exchange on India, 1s. 10⅞d.	
Oriental Bank shares	£44.
Chartered „	£17.
„ Mercantile Bank Shares	£27.
Hongkong and Shanghai „	£45.
Total Coin in Bank of France	£29,500,000.
„ Notes „ „	£80,500,000.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	91½.
4½ „ „	100.
5½ „ „	107¼.
Consols for advance	92⅞.

Further subscriptions to the Vellore Relief Fund are not desired, as it is time to close the fund.

Signor Marras gives his farewell concert at Ootacamund this evening, previous to his departure for Poona.

We are sorry to hear that Sir Frederick Haines was two days ago still suffering so much from the affection of the eye that spoiled his original arrangements as to be yet unable to fix a time for starting on his tour.

It is stated by a Naples journal that, according to estimates which have been made, the damage resulting from the eruption of Mount Vesuvius amounts to about 28,000*l*. To meet this subscriptions have been given, which, it is believed, will amount to 20,000*l*.

The *Benares Akhbar* states that Prince Mahila, brother of the Maharajah of Nepaul, has become a dervish, in spite of the expostulations of the Maharajah and the courtiers of the State, and has signed an instrument antheuticated by the nobility and the residents of Nepaul, disowning all connection with the State. It is said that he is now wandering in the streets of Benares as a *fakeer*.

A Portuguese doctor writes to us from Goa lamenting the decadence of the Portuguese, which he attributes to the "absence of religious order," abolished, he says, in 1835, when the monks were "turned on to the roads, and their chapels reduced to stables, with the sole view of enriching the public treasury." Our correspondent therefore prays that the English Government will take possession of Goa! In the realisation of his prayer the worthy doctor has a glorious vision of convents and churches of the Portuguese being turned into good servants of God, and good patriots, and of "steady justices and bread and employment according to conduct, talent, and merit, and not by patronage and favouritism."

A correspondent, writing from Zanzibar on the 30th ultimo, gives us the following information :—Since the hurricane of the 15th April we have had *two* days of fine weather, followed by almost incessant rain. All the houses are completely flooded, and many dwellings have been swept away. Both Europeans and natives. Mr. Stanley, of the *New York Herald*, found his progress impeded on his way to Zanzibar, 150 miles inland, from the effects of the hurricane. The wreck of the British ship Lobelia has been sold by public auction. The only vessels that have been floated from among those stranded are the Sultan's two small iron steamers Star and Sultan, and the country ship Bushire Merchant, which is still at anchor near where she went on shore with only her lower masts in. It is months since we have had "news from home," and what with the dismal weather and constant wet out of doors, and mildew and damp within, Zanzibar is at present about the most miserable place conceivable, and I fear that the future will not bring any speedy improvement.

A CAVALRY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A week or two ago I observed that a correspondent, through your columns, suggested the raising of a Volunteer Cavalry corps in Bombay. I for one think the suggestion an excellent one, and shall be glad to enrol myself as one of the corps as soon as an opportunity occurs for doing so, and I know some others who, like myself, are simply waiting to see the suggestion take a practical form in order to come forward and declare themselves.

In a place like Bombay, where nearly everyone has a horse, the wonder is that a Volunteer Cavalry corps has not already been long in existence. I observe that in Calcutta upwards of fifty gentlemen have sent in their names as being willing to join a mounted Volunteer corps, and many

march into the interior with the caravan having been in point of fact simply a shooting excursion with the commander and first lieutenant of the Columbine, accompanied by the late French Consul.

Of course, by appealing to the testimony of those gentlemen, Dr. Kirk can at once prove whether he did or did not organize and accompany the caravan, as reported by him to Government. I must say, however, that I never heard any allusion made to the subject by them on their return. Dr. Kirk certainly stated that he had been compelled to use his consular influence to press all the porters that could be found to proceed with Livingstone's supplies, and that in consequence Mr. Stanley would have to wait some time till others could be found for his expedition. Mr. Stanley simply denies the truth of Dr. Kirk's statement.

"Dr. Kirk has long since given out that Livingstone had written officially that he absolutely refused in future to furnish any information as to his discoveries, until such time as he returned to England, and should he die in the interim, all his papers should perish with him.

Mr. Stanley asserts that Livingstone never expressed himself to any such effect, but that being naturally indignant at liberties having been taken with his manuscripts unauthorized by him, and a heavy sum expended on the construction of a map he required, in future, to supply materials that had made so unwarrantable a use of documents only sent, to be used to his detriment as a friend and geographer.

Livingstone's letter to Dr. Kirk, dated 7th September, he writes—"My positions have been altered for ridiculous reasons, at places where no one else observations will observe in our day; and after all our toil in laying down Lake Nyassa, 200 miles of which I tracked on to its north-west end perched 2,300 feet above the rest." If [illegible] some for me, please send them on to [illegible] further notice. I send to your care a letter of Sherendos, one for Miss Livingstone, and one for Frederick Murchison."

In the same letter he writes—"For Capt. Fraser, and Sir R. Coghill, Zanzibar, I may say that I have found [illegible] to be the sources of the Nile, between 11° 42' south, or nearly in the position assigned by Ptolemy." Do these extracts bear out the idea that the way-worn and solitary explorer in consequence of some portion of his former labours having been tampered with, and misrepresented, and resentfully, expressed to H. M. Government whom he holds his appointment of Consul in Central Africa, his determination to supply no further details of his proceedings or discoveries, coupled with the threat that, in event of his death, his papers shall perish with him?

Even supposing that in the irritability produced by great hardships ill requited, and severe illness, with no remedies to alleviate it, and no friend nor companion to sympathize with him, Livingstone had, in the bitterness of his heart, expressed himself in terms of impatience and even disrespect to his friends and supporters in the Foreign Office, was it becoming on the part of his "old and trusty friend and comrade-John Kirk," to be so ready to publish the same? If the Foreign Office did receive such a letter as Dr. Kirk states was sent by Livingstone, perhaps the former gentleman, among other much-needed explanations of his conduct, will state his particular reasons for making public facts which the Foreign Office have thought it proper to suppress, and also by what authority he has done so. Truly may poor Livingstone claim in his self-imposed but noble exile, "Save me from my friends."

As for the gallant and successful exploit of the Sultan's Commissioner, it will no doubt bring to Mr. Stanley the due rewards he so well merits. He left Zanzibar a hale, robust man, 178 lbs. weight: he returned in so poor and emaciated a condition that no one knew him, weighing 120 lbs. He left en route for England via Seychelles, a few days since, in the steamer Nile, with the members of the Livingstone Expedition, excepting Lieutenant Dawson, who preferred to go round the Cape on an American vessel, and reach England via New York.

It is not out of place to mention here that whoever was responsible for the organization and despatch of the "Livingstone Search and Relief Expedition," they displayed an amount of ignorance and incapacity most disgraceful to those concerned.

The Expedition was despatched from England] so, as to arrive here at the commencement of the heavy rains, when travelling is simply impracticable, and Mr. Stanley, after some weeks' detention at Bagamoyo, managed to force his way through the flooded country to Zanzibar, about a month since, but he was in no marching order, and without any heavy impedimenta; moreover, he was acclimatized. (He lost his European, and one half-caste fellow-travellers, on the way to Ujiji). And had the expedition, less by Lieut. Dawson, attempted to push into the interior [illegible] setting in of the dry weather, few here doubt the result would probably have been disastrous to all the European members.

Allusion in the speeches of the President and Vice-President of the R. G. Society in London seemed to lay stress was laid on the assumption that on the arrival of the Expedition here, they would find [illegible] ready, porters engaged, and an armed guard at their disposal, all of which Dr. Kirk had been requested to provide. But for some reason yet to be explained no such arrangements were made by Dr. Kirk, before or after the arrival of the leaders of the party at Zanzibar. In fact, Lieutenant Dawson, having more than a fortnight here, without receiving the slightest aid whatever from Dr. Kirk, so far as the affairs of the Expedition were concerned, had no course but to apply to me to help him in obtaining necessary supplies, men, &c., required for his long journey. This I did, but in a day or two ascertained that the man, whom I had placed at Lieutenant Dawson's disposal, had been shipped on board H.M.S., Nile by Dr. Kirk, as interpreter. Of course the [illegible] higher and work lighter, he was only too glad to embrace the opportunity. He had previously received from me 30 dollars in advance for the journey, which pretends he did not know the man had been paid by me, but I affirm he did, and can prove it.

H. A. FRASER.

BOMBAY.

—Mr. G. Druitt has been appointed Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat.

SURAT.—For the week ending 21st inst. 3 inches of rain at Surat amounted to

—Last week there was a good fall of rain, and dengue fever was on the wane, the weather was exquisitely fine.

CAUSES COURT.—Mr. Muddon Shreecrustnajee took charge of his office as Acting Fourth Judge of the Causes Court yesterday.

VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were thirty-three vagrants in the Government workmen sent to the House of Correction.

DHARWARDHUDRA.—According to a native contemporary the Chief of Dharwarhudra intends to construct a railroad from Dharwarhudra to Halwad.

EARTHQUAKE AT WADWAN.—A correspondent of a Surat paper states that on the morning of the 8th inst., about 2 o'clock, a slight shock of earthquake was felt at Wadwan.

SITE FOR A SUBORDINATE JUDGE'S COURT.—It is said that a building for the Subordinate Judge's Court is shortly to be erected there, which will cost nearly Rs. 25,000.

SUICIDE.—On Sunday a Hindoo lad, aged about 12 years, named Keshow Balloo, living at Walkeshwar with his parents, had his left leg jammed between two stones. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

PURSUIT OF OUTLAWS IN KATTIWAR.—It is stated that a short time ago Captain Hamilton, Superintendent of Gondal, Dorpe, captured about fifty outlaws, who were concerned in the looting of several villages in Kattiwar.

ESCAPE OF PRISONER.—A Mahomedan named Cadur Mahomed, who had been several times in jail before, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Moorjee to six months' hard labour for stealing three rupees from the pocket of one Soonoo.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.—The *Gujarat Record* states that the Gaekwar intends to re-employ Bhow Khedkur, who a few months ago dismissed from service and compelled to leave Baroda for having given out certain information to a native author.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The *Rast Goftar* understands that a petition signed by Mr. Kessowjee Naik and other Hindoo merchants is shortly to be forwarded to the Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway Company, asking for the opening of a new station at the village of Bendur.

MUNICIPALITY.—We understand that Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, solicitor, has been retained by the Municipality of Broach to prosecute certain charges preferred by them in the Court of Mr. G. C. Whitworth, full power magistrate at Broach, against a karkoon lately in their employ.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Maratha named Jaloo Appa Wanjoby was charged with stealing a bottle of cocoanut oil belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company. The man admitted the offence, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DISHONEST BOATMEN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Moorjee, two boatmen were charged with stealing a quantity of grain, the property of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. One of the prisoners was acquitted; while the other was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Yesterday, in the Girgaum Police Court, one Peeroo Damoo, a milkman, was charged at the instance of Mrs. Pranson, with having in his possession a false measure of capacity and with obtaining money under false pretences. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 247 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 33 were under sentences from the High Court, 181 from the Magistrates of Police, 32 from Military Court Martial, and 1 from a Naval Court Martial. Of the prisoners, 94 were Europeans, and the remaining 153 were natives.

GAMBLERS.—Eleven Chinamen and ten Mussulmen were charged yesterday, before Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, with gaming with dice and money in a gambling-house at Mazagon. All the prisoners were convicted but one, who was acquitted. The keeper of the house was fined ten rupees; one, six rupees; and and the rest, three rupees each.

ARREST OF A THIEF AT MALWAN.—A few days ago a Hindoo woman named Ladoo reported to the police the theft of certain property of hers, worth Rs. 896, by her servant, who had absconded from Bombay. A warrant was obtained against the accused, who was [illegible] at Malwan, and brought to Bombay on Saturday with a portion of the stolen property.

THE EFFECTS OF THE SQUALLY WEATHER.—The roof of a godown, situated in First Marine Lane, and belonging to a Parsee named Byramjee Bomanjee, fell in on Saturday, but fortunately no one was hurt. The damage done to property is estimated at about Rs. 200. A portion of a wall of the second flour of an empty house, situated near the Mahaluxmee temple, fell in on Sunday, but no person was hurt.

THE CASE AGAINST A PARSEE LANDING CONTRACTOR.—The further hearing of the case in which a Parsee named Dorabjee Pallonjee, landing contractor in the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., who was charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of about 62½ tons of coal, was fixed for yesterday before the Senior Magistrate, but in consequence of the illness of the accused it was adjourned *sine die*.

SEWREE CEMETERY.—A Roman Catholic correspondent asks us to publish the following query—"By what authority has the Bishop fixed prices ranging from Rs. 45 to Rs. 1,500 for sigrave at Sewree Cemetery, and published the same from the pulpit?" "The Cemetery," our correspondent adds, "was the gift of Government, and the charge is out of all proportion to the amount necessary to keep the portion allotted to Roman Catholics decent."

THE CHIEF OFFICER OF THE STORNOWAY.—The captain of the ship Stornoway, now in Bombay harbour, reported to the police on Sunday the sudden disappearance of the chief officer of the ship, Mr. Alexander Sharp. It appears that the officer had not been seen since 10 P.M. of Saturday, and was then under the influence of liquor. It is supposed that he had got overboard, as part of the clothing he wore when last seen was found lying on board the ship.

INQUEST.—On Saturday Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, held an inquest at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of a Hindoo lad named Mostya Kondajee. It appears that the boy had received serious injuries in consequence of a fall from a cocoanut tree at Lanowlee on the 16th inst. He was brought to Bombay, where he died on Saturday. The jury found that the boy's death was caused by fever, the result of injuries received by his having fallen accidentally from a tree at Lanowlee.

NEW SOLICITORS.—The result of the recent examination for the office of solicitor of the High Court is that two out of three candidates have passed it successfully. The successful candidates are Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Syanee, M.A., LL.B., articled clerk to Messrs. Leathes and Crawford; and Mr. Ardasir Framjee, LL.B., articled clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. The examiners were Mr. Marriott, then Clerk of the Crown, Mr. Couper, acting Master in Equity, and Mr. Peile, of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

MR. KHARSHEDJEE R. THANAWALLA, sub-Judge of Callian, has been authorized by Government to translate the Indian Evidence Act into Gujrathi and Marathi, and two able Hindu gentlemen have been directed to assist him in the work. Mr. Kharsedjee was formerly a Translator in the High Court, and though his knowledge of the two vernaculars is great, it is simple injustice to put him on a work of this kind superior to a Master of Arts and a Professor of Sanscrit. But probably Government thought that no amount of scholastic knowledge could compensate for a want of acquaintance with legal terminology in which of course the palm of superiority ought to be given to the Parsee.—*Hindu Reformer*, June 21.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE AT POONA.—There was a very large assemblage of officers and gentlemen at His Excellency the Governor's levée on Saturday evening. His Excellency was punctual to his time and did not keep the people waiting for him. This fact of itself gave a favourable impression in regard to the practical direction of His Excellency's regime; and all whom we spoke to were favourably impressed with all that took place at Sir Philip Wodehouse's first appearance in Poona.—*Deccan Herald*, June 24.

THE KATRAJ CASE, in which eleven persons were charged with dacoity and murder—that is, with the murder of the driver of the mail cart and the plunder of the dak, and four persons with receiving stolen property known to have been taken in dacoity, occupied the Session Court from Wednesday the 19th to Saturday the 22nd instant inclusive. It was a jury trial, and resulted in a verdict of guilty against three of the prisoners, and of not guilty in regard to the rest. We hear that the Judge considered the guilt of six or seven of the prisoners fully established by the evidence. The verdict of the jury, however, was final. One of the three convicted was sentenced by the Court to transportation for life, and the other two to transportation for seven years each. After what we have said regarding the Judge's opinion of the evidence, we shall not be thought to reflect on the Court when we say that there has been a signal failure of justice in this most important case. It is horrible to think that men who have perpetrated so daring and dreadful a crime should be let loose upon the community, after the great and successful labours of the police in apprehending them all and in recovering most of the stolen property, and after an amount of legal evidence which the Court considered sufficient for the conviction of a large proportion of them. The criminal classes will take courage from such a result, will think that they run very little risk of conviction with native juries, and will not shrink from using the chances again. Let those legislators, who for the sake of popularity have introduced the system of trial by native jury, mark well the character in this instance of their experiment and its effect upon the public estimation of our administration of justice and its effect upon the public safety.—*Ibid.*

THE MUNICIPALITY

To F. STANGER LEATHES, Esq., Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—I hereby give notice that at the quarterly meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay, convened in the Town Hall on Monday the 1st July next, I will ask the Acting Municipal Commissioner to have the goodness to explain if there is any truth in the complaint that all the Municipal establishments have been disorganized from top to bottom and the efficiency of the Health Department destroyed in consequence of the reductions sanctioned this year by the Bench.

I also propose to ask the Standing and Finance Committee of the Bench to have the kindness to explain why they have not been able to ascertain the amount and cause of the excess of expenditure on the market and Vehar extensive survey, and to report who is responsible for such excess, as requested by the Bench on the 19th January last.—I have, &c.,

NOWROJEE FUDOONJEE,
24th June. Justice of the Peace.

AN INSOLENT SON.—An action was recently raised in the Sheriff Court, Glasgow, by a son against his father for an allowance at the rate of £500 per annum. It appeared from the evidence that the plaintiff's father was possessed of considerable wealth, and that he had been at college at his father's expense, with a view to entering one of the professions. Before he finished his college curriculum, however, a quarrel arose between him and his father. It was shown that the father had received very great insolence from the son, in consequence of which he discontinued supplying him with funds to finish his studies. The son commenced an action against his father, but the courts have decided that he was capable of earning a livelihood for himself, and that there was no sufficient evidence to show that he was in destitute circumstances, or out of employment, except by his own fault.—*Globe.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE FEZ ROBASSE, 380 tons, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Zanzibar (June 2nd) with a general cargo.

THE S.S. PATNA, 1,132 tons, Captain G. Beyts, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee (June 22nd) with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE S.S. LIVORNO, 863 tons, Captain R. Saporte, arrived yesterday from Calcutta (June 7th) with a cargo of 14,913 bags rice, 1,867 bags sugar, 1,291 bags gram, and 701 bags grain. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Remington & Co.

THE following passengers arrived at Madras on Friday per s.s. Meinam:—

From Marseilles to Calcutta—Mr. and Mrs. De la Touche and servant.
From Galle—Mr. Rossi.
From Pondichery—Mrs. Hardingue.
From Marseilles to Madras—Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Leost, Rev. Arrivet and Rev. Desaint.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				JUNE—JULY.	LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
1	42 m	4	4		8	4 m	7	0
2	42 a	6	10	Tuesday..... 25	9	0 a	4	1
2	32 m	3	7	Wednesday ... 26	8	57 m	5	4
3	31 a	5	10		9	58 a	4	1
3	54 m	2	11	Thursday 27	9	54 m	3	11
4	24 a	5	1		11	0 a	4	1
5	8 m	2	7	Friday 28	11	2 m	3	11
5	25 a	4	5		.....		.....	
6	2 m	2	6	Saturday..... 29	0	5 m	4	4
6	22 a	3	10		0	14 a	2	2
7	35 m	2	10	Sunday 30	1	3 m	4	7
7	16 a	3	9		1	25 a	1	9
8	47 m	3	9	Monday..... 1	1	51 m	4	11
8	12 a	3	1		2	34 a	1	9

Moon—Last Quarter, 28th, 2h. 37m. A.M.

HIGH COURT.—25TH JUNE.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

275-72—K. Morojee—Khanderao Moreejee v. Brijvullubdas Jugjeevundass—No appearance.
296-71—G. J. Mody—Framjee Pestonjee N. v. Dosibai widow—No appearance.

LONG CAUSE.

90-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Coostna Curmee and others v. Damodhur Pandoorung—Da'lss and Lynch—Part heard.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.
FOR JUDGMENT.

390-71—Shamrao P.—Bhagirathibai widow v. Wishwanath Nilajee and others—Thacker and Chalk.
410-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Framjee Pestonjee and another v. Thomas Grieve Young—Keir, Prescot and Winter.

SHORT CAUSES.

783-71—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Nursedass Jitram v. Gungapa bin Sewmoorty and others—D. S. Garud.
213-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—William Loudon v. Brijvullubdass Jugjeevundass—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

494-71—C. Tyabjee—Pestonjee Merwanjee Tubuck v. Maneckbai widow—Thacker and Chalk.
495-71—Acland Prentis and Bishop—John Sands and others v. Munchershaw Dadaboy and others—No appearance.
503-71—Jefferson and Payne—Javaichand Jaitha v. Khimjee Goculdass—No appearance.
504-71—Jefferson and Payne—Navibai, widow v. Cassumbhai Dhanrumsey—Manisty and Fletcher.
506-71—Jefferson and Payne—Currimbhoy Heerjee and another v. Nursoo Saheboo—Dallas and Lynch.
511-71—Keir, Prescot and Winter—Heeragur Tullockgur v. Suroopbai—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
515-71—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Motilall Soivlall and another v. The Albert Mill Co.—Manisty and Fletcher, and Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
516-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Bhanjee Rowjee v. Rabatbai, widow—E. Ellis'.
520-71—C. Tyabjee—Manibai widow and another v. Zulackbai widow and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
528-71—Leathes and Crawford—Jamatbai Jairashai v. Fazalbhai Cassumbhoy and others—C. Tyabjee.
530-71—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Vundravundass Veijlall v. Meya Mahomed Ebrahim—C. Tyabjee.
532-71—R. J. Abraham—Gopaldass Narayen and others v. Ibramjee Ismaljee Gauley and another—Shamrao P.
534-71—Leathes and Crawford—Richard Lillamore S. and another v. Tapidass Vurjdass and another—No appearance.
535-71—Jefferson and Payne—Visram Ebrahim and another v. The Eastern Insurance Office—No appearance.
538-71—K. Morojee—Ramabai widow v. Crustnarao Ramchunder—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SHORT CAUSE.

154-72—K. Moojee—Navalmull Jaithmull v. Lurkodass Rewdass—No appearance.
126-72—Keir, Prescot, and Winter—Sookmull Soorana v. Alexander H. Miller—No appearance.
270-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Henry Manisty and another Jeevandass Moojee—No appearance.

CLAIM FOR HEARING.

646-70—Dallas and Lynch—Maria Beatrice Fernandes v. Izma Francisco de Souza—J. Gopall, G. J. Mody—Manisty.
715-70—K. Moojee—Carsmath Hockey v. Anundrao Dennanathjee—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
425-71—Jefferson and Payne—Cursondas Muthoojee v. Hajee Treb Hajee Remtoola and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
305-71—J. Gopall—Laxumibai, widow, v. Keshowrao Bapoojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
331-71—Mr. Hearn—The Secretary of State in Council for India v. Hajee Essa Hajee Foolla—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
171-71—G. J. Mody—Nanabhoy Nowrojee B. v. Rowjee Dadaram and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.
9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soonundnund Sowdass and another v. Heeralall Shigrampjee and another—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop.

THE "DENTES SAPIENTIÆ" THEORY.

IN a case tried the other day by Mr. Maneckjee Cowasjee Entee, full-power magistrate of Khandeish, he made the following remarks as regards the theory of determining a person's age from the appearance of the teeth:—

To constitute a charge under section 361 of kidnapping, it is necessary that the girl kidnapped should be under 16 years of age. From her appearance, I had no doubt Alarukhee was less than sixteen, but she, it appears, has been instructed to say that she was aged nineteen years. The determination of a person's age to a nicety is a most difficult task. The statures of boys in this country are less deceptive than those of girls. Alarukhee admits she was born after her brother Hoosen, and the latter says he is not more than 16. His appearance shows he could not be above that age at the most. With the eargerness of young men of his age to offer to corroborate facts they relate if true, he has stated that he had once joined a vernacular school some three years ago and that he had given his age at that time at 12. His sister admits also that he used to attend school at the period mentioned. Alarukhee's statement cannot be doubted, so far as it corroborates that of her brother, as she is wholly on the side of the defence and bitter against the prosecution. The appearance of the boy is sufficient to convince any one that a girl proved to be born after him cannot be more than 16 years of age. The hospital assistant examined on the subject says that the *dentes sapientiæ* of the boy have just begun to appear, whilst that of the girl are fully developed. If this theory of the teeth be correct, then the girl must not only be older than the boy by many years, but she must also be much older than the age she testifies to. Dr. Taylor says that "the *dentes sapientiæ* seldom make their appearance before the age of eighteen, and often not until a much later period in life." Ramchunder Bayajee says that they take about four years to develope, and that the girl's have been fully matured. This shows that she must be past 22 years at the least. If, however, there is no misstatement as regards the seniority of the boy—and there does not appear to be the least ground for disbelieving him—the *dentes* theory does not hold good in the girl's case and must be treated as one of the exceptions to the rule. Dr. Taylor remarks that such exceptions are to be met with. Even supposing that Ramchunder made a mistake in recognizing the teeth in question it is still a matter of doubt with me whether this theory can hold good for both sexes and in all countries. In short, the evidence produced satisfies me that the probability of the girl's age being under sixteen preponderates over that of her having past that period of her life, even though her *dentes sapientiæ* be fully developed.

AN American paper says that the total amount of contributions in the past year for missionary enterprise from the different organisations in America was a little more than 1,000,000 dollars (about £200,000), while that of the various societies in the British Isles was, for 1870 nearly 4,500,000 dollars (£896,000.)

STRANGE SCENE.—If we can believe the French papers, which is sometimes difficult, a scene took place the other day on the road between Sevres and Versailles which only the pencil of Gerome or the pen of Charles Dickens could worthily reproduce. The incident may soften the hearts of those who attend the English Saturnalia on Epsom Downs during this week. An equipage resembling that of Dr. Dulcamara, was drawn up at the side of the road, from which had descended a number of acrobats in spangled tights, who were performing the last offices for a dying companion stretched on the grass. The moribund, who wore the classic costume of the savage, and whose head was entirely shaved, with the exception of a tuft ornamented with eagle's feathers, suddenly raised himself on his elbow in a supreme effort, and uttered some words in an unintelligible jargon, upon which an extraordinary spectacle ensued. Another savage springing out of the carriage, thrust the others aside, and armed with his knife, seized the lock of hair of the dying man with a view to scalp him, but the acrobats made him understand by gestures, and appeals to his powers of physical endurance, that such a tribute paid to the dying was not consistent with the customs of this adopted country. The disappointed savage, who merely wished to forestall the thing by his brother, according to their own ideas, manifested his grief by dancing a dance of death round the prostrate comrade, who expressed his sense of the injury done to him, by the omission of an important ceremony, in frightful howls till death overtook him. It appears that they were two real Cherokee Indians, whom the director of the Hippodrome had engaged in the United States.—*Globe.*

THE PRESBYTERIAN PORTION OF SEWREE CEMETERY.

THE following letter has been addressed to the Clerk to the Bench of Justices of the Peace for the Island of Bombay by the Rev. John Paton, Chairman of the Presbyterian Burial Board:—

SIR,—When the Presbyterian cemetery in Marine Lines was closed by order of the Municipal Commissioner, it was distinctly understood that a cemetery every way as convenient was to be provided for the community using the said cemetery in Marine Lines.

2. The cemetery had, 1st, a good carriage road leading up to its gate; and 2nd, had within its walls (A) a shelter-house for those attending funerals; (B) a substantial house for a chowkedar; and (C) a mali's hut. In the new cemetery—portion of the Christian cemetery at Sewree—no road, passable with any degree of comfort, by carriages has been constructed up to the boundary of the Presbyterian cemetery, and no shelter-house or servants' huts have been erected. The community using the cemetery is therefore in a much worse position as regards accommodation at the new Cemetery than at the old.

3. Under these circumstances I have the honour, by authority of the Burial Board of the Church of Scotland, to request that you will lay before the Worshipful Bench of Justices this application for a grant of money to enable the Board to render the new cemetery under their charge at Sewree as convenient in regard to the particulars above indicated as was the closed Cemetery.

4. Pending the issue of a reference to Government by the General Burial Board with regard to the construction of the road mentioned as required, I at present make no request concerning it; but I have the honour to request that the cost of erecting two servants' houses may be defrayed from the Municipal funds, and that a grant be made towards the erection of a Mortuary Chapel. By an estimate in my possession each of the houses will cost Rs. 200. It is our intention to erect a small chapel in place of the mere shelter-house formerly used, and all things considered, I am directed to say that Rs. 1,000 seems a reasonable sum to ask from the Municipality for that purpose. The distance of the new cemetery from Bombay and the very great inconvenience caused to our people and to the officiating Clergyman thereby seem to afford reasonable grounds for asking for some compensation.

5. I am directed to advert to the peculiar position in which our Board is placed in regard to this cemetery and the cost of maintenance. While the Government of Bombay provides a shelter-house, servants' houses, and Rs. 42 to pay the monthly wages of grave diggers within the Church of England portion, which is used by members of that Church only, and while Government has remitted all fees for tombs; and the Municipality both by a grant of money for the purpose of clearing certain portions of the cemetery and by a grant of money on a late occasion by way of compensation for cost of erecting a Mortuary Chapel, &c., has afforded considerable aid to the trustees of the Roman Catholic portion of the cemetery which is used by members of that Church only, Government charges the fees for tombs, and no compensation of any kind has been given in the case of Presbyterian cemetery, all the costs of which in the matter of digging graves, &c. (except a grant of Rs. 40 paid by Government for a general cleaning of the ground after each Monsoon), have been borne and are now borne, by the private funds of St. Andrew's Church, though the cemetery is used by the Christian communities not belonging to the Church of England or the Church of Rome.

6. The closing of the old cemetery [illegible] the raising of a fund to keep it [illegible] which is another reason [illegible] small compensation.

7. I have the [illegible] under authority [illegible] Act No. 2. of [illegible] particular [illegible] other su[illegible] the in[illegible] ry to [illegible]

To [illegible]

CERTIFICATE OF ADMINISTRATION.

(Before SIR CHARLES SARGENT and Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

BUCHABAI V. LALITABAI AND SHIWAJI.

THIS was an appeal under Act XX. of 1864 from the order of Mr. R. F. Mactier, District Judge of Sattara.

The appellant Buchabai was the third widow of the late Bhawanji Raja, a Maratha Inamdar of considerable rank and importance in the district of Sattara. Bhawanji died on the 1st September 1865, leaving three widows surviving him, viz., 1, Lalitabai; 2, Abilyabai; and 3, Buchabai. He left no issue, either male or female. About six months before his death, Bhawanji selected from a near branch of his family a boy named Keshow and intended to adopt him as his son. Bhawanji, however, died before the intended adoption was carried out. After his death, his three widows expressed their willingness to the Collector of Sattara to adopt the boy Keshow in fulfilment of the wishes of their husband. In the meantime [illegible] among the widows, and the adoption remained without performance. The [illegible] Buchabai, therefore, performed the [illegible] husband by herself adopting [illegible] 1866. The adoption was [illegible] celebrated with all the [illegible] by the Hindoo law. [illegible] Keshow received [illegible] custom. On the [illegible] the District [illegible] administration [illegible] Act X [illegible] son [illegible] sent

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on 27 June, 2017

…nor, I always pay him: and as with tailors, so with … I pay my debts to my friends, only at rather a long … Thank you for writing to me so kindly, you who … so much to do. I have only begun to work ten days … and now in consequence have a little leisure. Before, … my return from the West, it was flying from London … Paris, and once across, dinners right and left, parties … every night. If I had been in Philadelphia, I could … scarcely have been more feasted. Oh, you unhappy Reed! … you (after that little supper with McMichael) on … at your own table, when we had that good Sherry. … inning me to from the wine-cup with your pale … That cup has gone down this will so often [mean… … private cavity], that I wonder the cup isn't … and the well as well as it is.

"I have weeks of London were more than enough for … and I feel as if I had had enough of it and pleasure. … remained a month with my parents; then I brought … on a little pleasuring tour, and it has really been … tour. We spent ten days at Baden, when I set … again; and have been five days in … not bent on going up mountains, but on … How beautiful it is! How pleasant! … too, the landscape is! It's delight… … ich scenes—the ideas get gener… … I don't mean to say my … enormous like the Alpine … good to be in the presence … good company; keeping … papers now and again … *Bon Dieu!* is it … London parties, … routs? The … They are … of them … supper … their …

… W. M. THACKERAY."

…inted lectures recalls … native of his gene… … ill-box with the … literary notices … the spring … s friends … as it … lets." … ving. … in… … ing

and last visit to this country, and gave us the first fruits of his new lecture experiment, "The Georges." I met him in New York and heard his "George IV."—to my mind the least agreeable of the course—delivered before a literary society in Brooklyn. He thence came to Philadelphia, and renewed his old intimacies and associations. His friends were glad to see him, and he them. The impression we all had was that two years had clouded him more than they should have done; but there was no change in other respects. "The Georges" were, if possible, a greater success than "The Humorists;" though I confess I had, and have, a lurking preference for the genial communion with Steele and Fielding (his great favourites), and Swift and Sterné (his aversions), to the dissection of the tainted remains of the Hanoverian kings. But there was in one of these lectures a passage familiar to every listener and every hearer which I reproduce here, not merely from an association presently to be referred to, but because it seems to me in transcribing it that I have the dead again before me, and hear a sweet voice in the very printed words:—

"What preacher need moralise on this story; what words save the simplest are requisite to tell it? It is too terrible for tears! The thought of such a misery smites me down in submission before the Ruler of kings and men, the Monarch supreme over empires and republics, the inscrutable Disposer of life, death, happiness, victory. O brothers! speaking the same dear mother tongue. O comrades! enemies no more, let us take a mournful hand together, as we stand by this royal corpse and call a truce to battle! Low he lies to whom the proudest used to kneel once, and who was cast lower than the poorest: dead, whom millions prayed for in vain. Driven off his throne; buffeted by rude hands; with his children in revolt; the darling of his old age killed before him untimely; our Lear hangs over her breathless lips and cries, 'Cordelia, Cordelia, stay a little!

'Vex not his ghost!—Oh let him pass—He hates him
That would upon the rack of this tough world
Stretch him out longer!'

Hush! strife and quarrel, over the solemn grave! Sound, trumpets, a mournful march! Fall, dark curtain, upon his Pageant, his pride, his grief, his awful tragedy!"

Was it this, or was it the other passage about the Princess Amalia and the old King praying for returning reason, which Thackeray referred to in the following note, written to me from Baltimore, in answer to one sending an adverse criticism in a small newspaper of Philadelphia?

"BALTIMORE, Jan. 16, 1856.

"MY DEAR REED,—Your letter of the 9th, with one from Boston of the 8th, was given to me last night when I came home. Is what possible snow-drift have they been lying torpid,? Offended thanks for your goodness in the lecture, and all other matters: and if I can find the face to read those printed lectures over again, I'll remember your good advice. That splendid crowd on the last lecture night I knew would make our critical friend angry. I have not seen the last article, of course, and don't intend to look for it. And as I was reading the George III. lecture here on Monday night, could not help asking myself, 'what can the man mean by saying that I am uncharitable, unkindly—that I sneer at virtue?' and so forth. My own conscience being pretty clear, I can receive the 'Bulletin's' displeasure with calmness—remembering how I used to lays about me in my own youthful days, and how I generally took a good tall mark to hit at.

"Wicked weather, and an opera company which performed on the two first lecture nights here, made the audiences rather thin; but they fetched up at the third lecture, and to-night is the last; after which I go to Richmond, then to go further south, from Charleston to Havannah and new Orleans; perhaps to turn back and try westward, where I know there is a great crop of dollars to be reaped. But to be snow-bound in my infirm condition! I might never get out of the snow alive.

"I go to Washington to-morrow for a night. I was here and dined with Crampton on Saturday. He was good force and spirits, and I saw no signs of cup or portmanteaus in the hall.

… my best regards to Mrs. Reed and your … and Lewis and his kind folks, and to … nch, which gave me no headache: I'm … you so unkindly.—Always yours,

"W. M. THACKERAY."

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"W. M. THACKERAY."

No "bigger wigs" came between us. During my fortnight in London—for I was hastening home after two years' absence—we saw him nearly every day. He came regularly to our quarters, went with me to the Athenæum—that spot of brilliant association—where he pointed out the eminent men of whom I had heard and read; and then he would go to his working table in the Club Library and write for the 'Cornhill.' He would carry my son, a young man just of age, off with him to see the London world in odd "haunts." I dined with him twice: once at his modest house in Onslow Square, where we had the great pleasure of seeing his daughters; and once at Greenwich at a bachelor's dinner, where I made the acquaintance, since ripened into intimacy, of another friend, who I am sure will excuse this distant allusion to him. We looked, out on the Park, and the river where the Great Eastern was lying before her first voyage, and talked of America and American associations, and of the chance of his coming again. And our last dinner was over. I left London on the 30th April 1859. Mr. and Miss Thackeray were at the Euston Square station to say farewell. He took my son aside, and to his infinite confusion handed him a little present, which I hope he will always cherish with pride for the sake of the giver. "We parted with a great deal of kindness please God, and friendly talk of a future meeting. May it happen one day; for I feel sure he was a just man."

My pious duty is nearly done. On my return to America our correspondence naturally enough languished: each was much occupied; he with drudgery which was exhausting and engrossing. I often received kind messages and written apologies. After the Civil War began, no … passed between us. I had not the heart to write, and … believe he had; for I reject with emphasis the idea … gentle nature could feel aught but horror at this … brethren—"brothers speaking the same dear mother … ." His American novel and his pictures of life in … days at Castlewood on the potomac, show this … antly. He had been in the South and met Southern … and gentlemen, the highest types of American civili… … gain I may say now in their hour of suffering and … public disaster—as he had visited Southern homes and … shared Southern hospitality.

As recently as February 1862, in one of his fugitive essays, he referred to an incident of our days of sorrow, and thus embalmed his affectionate regard for a distant friend by whom the hand of arbitrary power was, or was supposed to be, laid. I have reason to believe the reference was to a gentleman long a resident of Savannah.

"I went to the play one night, and protest I hardly … what was the entertainment which passed before my … es. In the next stall was an American gentleman who … new me. . . . And the Christmas piece which the … actors were playing proceeded like a piece in a dream. To … make the grand comic performance doubly comic, my … neighbour presently informed me how one of the best … friends I had in America—the most hospitable, kindly, … amiable of men, from whom I had twice received the … warmest welcome, and the most delightful hospitality—… was a prisoner in Fort Warren on charges by which his … life might be risked. I think it was the most dismal … Christmas piece these eyes ever looked on."

One other memorandum I did receive from my friends … In the summer of 1863 an Anglo-Indian officer brought … me the following note written on one of the little book-slip, … used in the Reading Room of the British Museum

"At sight pay any kindness you can to the bearer, … Major F. Goldsmith, and debit the same to your old friend.

"W. M. THACKERAY."

My little memorial is finished. I have written it, in a … frame of mind distracted by all that in these last few days … has been going on around me, with two objects: one, … to embalm, I trust not unpleasantly to any one, the … memories I happen to have of a friend who was dear to … me; the other, to try by a desperate intellectual effort to … throw aside, if but for a moment (and the date will show … why I feel so), the burden of consciousness that bloody … deeds are now doing which will bring new sorrow into … many a home.

May 14, 1864.

EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH POLE.—Some time in the summer of 1871 it was stated that Mr. Octave Pavé, a young Louisiana Frenchman, had started toward the North Pole by way of Siberia and Wrangell's Land, and that, in the absence of news from him, the assistance of the Siberian Government had been invoked, in consequence of grave fears for his safety. It now appears that he has not yet started on his mission, but is to sail from San Francisco in May for Kamschatka, where he will take in supplies and proceed to Cape Yakan, on the north-east coast of Siberia. There the vessel is to be abandoned and a further exploration attempted on an indiarubber raft composed of four rubber cylinders fastened together on the decks by wooden slats, to which the masts and rigging are attached. It is intended to head, after leaving Cape Yakan, for Wrangell's Island, first discovered by Captain Long in 1867. This being reached, the island is to be crossed on sledges, and if an open sea occur beyond he is to take the raft again and endeavour to sail to Greenland or Spitzbergen. The entire enterprise is conducted at the expense of the traveller; and, however hazardous or chimerical the plan may be, we can not but wish him success in his movements.—*Nature.*

SCENE AT AN OPERA.—The South Wales papers report a singular scene which took place at the Victoria Hall, Newport, this week. The London Lyric Opera Company had been engaged to give three performances of Hervé's opera "Chilperic." Arrangements had been entered into with Mr. Esmonde, lessee of the Cardiff theatre, to introduce the company to Newport, although the actual management was undertaken by a Mr. Burton Barrett, on the company bold responsible for the salaries of artistes amounting to them as salaries for services rendered. The first night's performance was a great success, but on the second night, while the audience were waiting impatiently for the last act, Mr. Tilla (who took the character of "Chilperic") came before the curtain and expressed his regret that the company had decided not to proceed any further with the play, owing to a breach of contract on the part of the manager, who had positively refused to pay them their salaries. He recommended that the audience should demand their money back again. At this point, Mr. Esmonde came to the front of the stage, and was about to make an explanation, but cries of "Platform" and "Shame," resounded from all parts of the hall. For some time he was unable to obtain a hearing, but at last, when quietness was somewhat restored, he explained that he had received two letters from a lawyer which prevented him from parting with any of the money that had been taken at the doors. Hereupon "a scene" occurred, several members of the company eagerly essaying to address the audience. Mr. Tilla, however, gained the ear of the house, and denounced Mr Esmonde amid general merriment on the part of the audience, the major part of whom had left their seats, and were pressing forward to the front of the stage and the side galleries. He said that his fellow actors having performed ought in all honesty to be paid, or otherwise the audience who had been duped ought to demand their money back (loud cries of "Shame, shame," and a man in the gallery shouted, out "Or we'll take a chair to do," (great laughter). Ultimately Mr. Esmonde offered to put the receipts in the hands of any gentleman to hold until the dispute was settled. (A voice: And what is the company to do in the meantime? Hear, hear, and laughter.) Mr. H J Groves here stepped forward, and as a professional man known to the inhabitants of the town generally, expressed his regret that such unseemly conduct as that displayed by Mr Barrett could be shown by one member of the theatrical profession towards others. A request was made that Mr. Groves should hold the receipts taken at the evening, but Mr. Groves suggested Dr. Chiese as a more fitting person. There was a general acquiescence in this, to which Mr. Esmonde assented, and handed over the sum of £11 9s as the proceeds. Mr. Groves said it appeared to him that too much blame had been cast upon Mr. Esmonde, Mr. Bentley: We now acquit him. A voice: Now ire's shelled out the money (hearty laughter). Silence was then vociferously demanded, whereupon the members of the orchestra readily took their seats. Having struck up a brilliant air, Charlie (Miss Vaughan), Charlie's pet page, danced to the immense delight of the remaining portion of the audience and, before breaking up, Miss Augusta Thomson sang the air of "God save the Queen."—*Globe*, May 31.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:— Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 10 13/16d. do.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 10 17/16d. do.
" demand ..... 1s. 10 5/8d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland ..... demand ..... 1s. 10 5/8d. do.
On Paris demand ..... 1s. 10 9/16d. do.
On Circular Notes ..... to Egypt, Syria, the Continent, Japan, America, &c. ..... 1s. 10 9/16d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hundis and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates may be had on application at the Office, or by letter.

Bombay, 24th June 1872.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS.

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. and but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL $8,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Inter at at 5 per cent. allowed on Deposit subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA.
KURRACHEE. | MADRAS.
LAHORE. | AGRA.
HONGKONG | SHANGHAI.
EDINBURGH.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms viz.:—
At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.
BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.
SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.
Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.
Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturdays—10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
A FEW REAMS of first quality CREAM LAID DEMY, 21 lbs.—size 23 by 17½ inch.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
INVESTED FUNDS—£400,000.

HEAD OFFICE—EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

THE Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses or other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, part of the Town.

The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.

For further particulars apply to

LYON & Co.,
Bombay, 10th April 1872. Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64
Subscribed Capital ..... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 50,000
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 8,27,280
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

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C. Peile, Esq., | and
Frank G. Jefferson, Esq. | W. G. Moultrie, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 37 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1870, was 10,408 amounting to £9,937,070- 0-11
And the amount of claims and bonuses ..... same period, was £1,859,440-11-10
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 31st December 1870 were... ... ... £872,728- 3-11
of which nearly three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1871.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ..... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Island of Salsette, is now reduced to for six months' special per annum.

RITCHIE, STEWART & Co.,

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1862.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the Assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row, G. F. HENRY, Agent.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,250,000.

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EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

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ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCHIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.
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In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other … Offices.
Property … the Bombay Fire Office, … terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending Insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium ..... £ 7…,000
Ditto Second ditto ..... £1,41…,000
Ditto Third ditto ..... £2,…,000

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued in this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives. For particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1869 ..... £208,… 7s. …d.
Do. 1870 ..... £265,180 5s. …d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and, in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1869 ..... £ 62,919 7s. 1…d.
Do. 1869 ..... £213,430 14s. …d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 6
35	48 6	39 8	29 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Company will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is upwards of £730,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to £4,264,… Sterling. … years' annuities to the … the storing, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £26,… annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India, and in all British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded for transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received, Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company or to the Agents, home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

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J. F. Moir, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.)
K. C. Mellor, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
Dr. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

INDIAN BRANCH.—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.
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J. C. Murray, Esq. (Ker, Bowell, Bullen and Co., Merchants).
Honorable G. C. Paul, Officiating Advocate General.
C. Sanderson, Esq. (Barwell, Sanderson and Upton, Solicitors).
Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.
A. Thornhill, Esq. (Atkinson, Tilton and Co., Merchants).
Manager in India—C. H. Osbourne, Esq.

RATES OF PREMIUM FOR LIFE ASSURANCE.

Instead of charging rates admittedly higher than are required this Company, gives from the first (on the non-profit scale) almost as large an Assurance as the Premiums will *perfect safety* bear, reserving eighty per cent. of the profits for the Life Department for distribution among those who by the payment of a higher or profit rate become entitled to participate in periodical Bonuses.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE ARMY.

Officers serving in India will find it more advantageous to this Company than any other, for the following reasons:—

1st.—To those who may elect to pay Military Rates.—The military rates of this Company *are not only lower than the rates of other Companies*, but, if paid continuously, *they are the lowest in any part of the world.*

2nd.—Officers in Civil employ, or *holding offices in their Regiments in time of peace*, can assure at Civil rates in this Company's Section for the Army, for particulars which may be obtained from the Manager on application.

These rates, which are as follows, will compare favourably with the Civil Rates of other Offices transacting Life Business in India. Payments can be made half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly if desired.

YEARLY PREMIUM FOR THE ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 ENGLISH RATE FROM DATE OF ARRIVAL ACCLIMATISED ON POST SEASONING PERIOD.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For short Periods, viz.					
	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Age next Birthday.	After one year.	After two years.	After three years.	After four years.	After five years.
3 35 0 0	30 0	35						
35 38 0 0	42 0	0	35 & under 38	0 0 28	0 0 29	0 0 30	0 0 30	0 0 31
40 42 0 0	47 0	0	40	0 0 30	0 0 31	0 0 32	0 0 33	0 0 34
45 48 0 0	54 0	0	45	0 0 33	0 0 34	0 0 35	0 0 36	0 0 37
50 55 0 0	62 0	0	50	0 0 39	0 0 40	0 0 41	0 0 42	0 0 43

The Commercial Union is a young Office (first Life Policy dated in 1867), and is therefore free from all [illegible]

Its Investments are all of a first-class character, and exhibit a large increase on 31st December 1871, as compared with December 1870.

Its accounts is detail have been published annually from commencement.

The "Commercial Union" occupies a first-class position at home, as shown by the price of its shares (now [illegible] Exchange). They are higher in proportion to the [illegible] Office than the shares of any other Assurance Company transacting Business in India. Quotation, [illegible] *vide Investor's Monthly Manual* [illegible]

Its Bonus to participating Policy-holders [illegible] will compare favourably with the Bonuses of other Offices.

Lives insured with the Commercial Union [illegible] [not being sea-faring persons] on payment of [illegible] *of the world* in time of peace.

Claims are paid *one month* after satisfactory proof of death.

The Company is *entirely free from liabilities*.

Copies of the last Report, and further information, Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be obtained on application to the undersigned or any of the Agents.

SUGGESTIONS TO AN INTENDING ASSURANT IN SELECTING AN ASSURANCE OFFICE.

1. Satisfy yourself that the amount of [illegible] and is sufficient to afford reasonable protection against [illegible] such as may be caused by an [illegible]

2. See that the Office publishes its [illegible] the form prescribed by the Assurance [illegible] Act, and [illegible]

3. Ascertain the rate of interest upon which the [illegible] tions are based, and see that only the net [illegible] Premia are taken into Account. As a rule, the [illegible] of Interest assumed, the safer will be the [illegible]

4. Enquire whether there have been any [illegible] other Offices, and if so, how [illegible] and [illegible] cash. An Office which [illegible] generally [illegible] preferred.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, [illegible] of the Report and Balance Sheet, [illegible] Further information apply to

G. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
MEDICAL OFFICER AT BOMBAY—[illegible]

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by [illegible] at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, [illegible] Bombay.

AGENTS.—London: Mr. GEORGE STREET, [illegible] PARIS: Messrs. [illegible] & Co.—Alexandria: [illegible] Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHARAOH and Co.